CALIOPE'S Cabinet Opened.

WHEREIN

Gentlemen may be informed how to adorn themselves for FUNERALS, FEASTINGS, and other Heroick Meetings.

ALSO

Here they may know their place and Worth; with all the Degrees and Distinctions of Honour in the Realm: shewing how every one ought to take place, with the Titles due to them; with other things of Antiquity very observeable.

By *James Salter.*

LONDON,
Printed by *G. M.* for *Will. Crooke*, at the three Bibles on *Fleet-Bridge*, 1665.

To the Worſhipful *Thomas Clifford*, Eſquire, And to the Worſhipful *Henry Ford*, Eſquire; Juſtices of the Peace, for the County of *Devon*.

Honoured Sirs,

YE may not onely admire at my Confidence, but ſmile at my Folly, that dare recommend to your Protection, and publiſh under your Name this my rude and unpoliſhed Enchyridian: I muſt ingeniouſly confeſs they are ſubjects too low for either of your high and learned Endowments (which require an advancement by ſome acute Orator) but knowing true Generoſity accepteth what is zealouſly offered, though not deſervingly excellent. I am the more encouraged to preſume on your generous diſpoſitions, hoping it may finde admittance from your worthy ſelves; for as Cinthia's borrowed Beams do ſhine from Titans Glory; ſo I am ſenſible this Book of mine will appear dark, and may juſtly be rejected without the reflection of your propitious Countenances upon it: Therefore, good Sirs, be pleaſed to own both it and your engaged Servant. Having found you Amicos inter adverſa, I could do no other then publickly to own your Favours to my unworthy ſelf; the acknow-

ledgement of your Loves to me is my thanks; and to thank you for your Loves must be my best acknowledgement; I can do no more, I shall never do less, and what I want in power is supplied in will. Pardon my boldness if I have soared too high in this enterprize, who is

Your Servant
to be commanded,
Jawes Salter.

Books newly Printed for William Crooke, *at the three Bibles on* Fleet-Bridge, *1665.*

The *History of St. George*, shewing his Miracles, Atchievements, and all other Actions during his Life, with his Martyrdome, *&c.* By T. Lowick, Gent. Never Printed before.

Sixty nine Enigmatical Characters, all exactly drawn to the life; very full of pleasure and delight: By R. F. Esq.

There is newly cut the *Pictures* to the Old Testament; never before cut in *England*.

The *Royal Stem*, being a Relation to all the most principal Actions from *William* the Conquerour to the end of the Year 1664. With the Pictures of King *Charles* the Second; all in a broad sheet of Paper.

Caliope's

CALIOPE'S Cabinet Opened.

The Kings Crown with its Twelve Stones therein.

IN the King of *Englands* Crown are these ensuing Precious Stones.

1. *Topazion*, it contains the colour of most Precious Stones, and by which the King is warned to exercise all vertues.

2. *Smaragd* or *Emrald*, so green as it exceedeth all Herbs. It representeth Justice in the King.

3. *Sardique*, it is in colour like unto red Clay, which is in the top of the Diadem; for the King to consider though he is the highest yet he is but Clay.

4. *Cryselith*, it shineth like Gold, sending as it were, forth flames; this exhorteth the King to shine in Wisdom and Prudence.

5. *Calcedon*, being strong and hard by nature,

ture, sheweth that the King should be of Fortitude and Courage of mind in the Regiment of his people.

6. *Hiacinth*, It sheweth like water the Sun shining upon it, it teacheth Temperance and Sobriety.

7. *Jasper*, it is like a dark or Grasse-green colour; This teacheth the King to provide for the Diet and plenty of his people more then for his own.

8. *Crisopalle*, of the colour of Gold somewhat mixed with green; the Gold admonisheth Wisdom; the green warneth him to aspire Heavenly things.

9. *Berill*, green and pale, this perswadeth Heavenly Contemplation, and that he ought not to be Corpulent by Epicurism.

10. A *Saphire* is of a light blew; This instructeth the King to Continency.

11. *Amatist*, it is decked with Purple and Violet; the Purple biddeth the King to discharge his Regal Function; the Violet to give a good Savour.

12. *Sardonax*, is black in the bottom, red in the midst, and white above, and instructeth the King to Humbleness, Charity, and Sincerity.

His Ensigns.

1. A Mound or Ball of Gold with a Crosse on it, sheweth to him that the Religion of Christ ought to be reverenced through all his Dominions.
2. Scepter, shews Justice.
3. Sword, denotes Vengeance.
4. Ring, noting Faithfulness.
5. Bracelet, which is for good Works.
6. Purple Robe, is for Reverence.
7. Diadem, which is for Triumph.

The Coronation of the King.

FIrst goes the Kings Messengers two and two.
Gentlemen two and two.
Trumpeerts on both sides.
Esquires of the Body.
Knights Bachelors.
Greater Chaplains.
Younger Sons of Noblemen.
Aldermen of *London*.
Clerks of the Counsel.
Secretaries to the King.
Master of the Rolls.
Knights of the Bath.

Counsellours to the King.
Knights Baronets and Bannorets.
Knights of the Garter, no Barons.
Sons of Viscounts.
Younger Sons of Earls and Marquesses.
Barons.
Earls eldest Sons.
Viscounts.
Bishops.
Marquesses eldest Sons.
Dukes younger Sons.
Earls.
Dukes eldest Sons.
Marquesses.
Dukes.
Controuler of the House.
Treasurer of the House.
Almoner.
Secretary of State.
Lord Admiral.
Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Lord Great Master.
Lord Chancellour.
Two representing the Dukes of *Normandy* and *Aquitaine*.
Garter and the Lord Mayor with the Mace of his Majesty.
Serjeants at Arms and Heraulds on both sides.
The Constable of *England*, the great Chamberlain and Marshall on each side of the King.

The

The King under a Canope born by ſix Knights.
The Maſter of the Horſe leading a Rich Horſe.
Nine Pages on Horſeback with their Captain following.
Gentlemen Pentioners with their Partiſans.
The Captain of the Guard with the Yeomen.
Servants of Noblemen and Gentlemen.

A Royal Feaſt, the King Preſent.

FIrſt at the Head of the Table the King himſelf ſits.

2. At the lower end of the ſame Table are placed Embaſſadours of divers Princes.

3. Before him ſtand the Carver, Sewer, and Cupbearer, with a great number of Gentlemen-waiters attending his Perſon, the Uſhers making place to ſtrangers that come to behold his Perſon.

4. At a ſide-Table on the right hand near adjoyning to the King, are placed the Lord Chancellour, Chamberlain, Steward, Treaſurer, and Keeper of the Seal, with Divers Honourable Perſons.

5. At another Table at the left hand are placed the Treaſurer of the Houſhold, Secretaries, the Kings Serjants at Law, the Ma-

ſter of the Revels, the King at Arms, the Dean of the Chappel, and divers Gentlemen Penſioners to furniſh the ſame.

6. At the other Table at the other ſide are ſet the Maſter of the Game and his chief Ranger, Maſters of the Houſhold, Clerks of the Green Cloath and Chequer, with ſtrangers to furniſh the ſame.

7. At another Table over againſt them is placed the Lieutenant of the Tower, accompanied with divers Captains of foot.

8. At the lower end of the Hall begins the high Butler and Panther, Clerks of the Kitchin furniſhed, throughout with the King's Guard.

At every courſe the Trumpets with other Muſick are to ſound.

Going to the Parliament in State.

FIrſt the Meſſengers of the Court,
Gentlemen of leſſer note,
Eſquires.
Eſquires of the Body.
Clerks of the Chancery.
Clerks of the Signet.
Clerks of the Privy Seal.
Clerks of the Counſel.
Maſters of the Chancery.

Knights

Knights Bachelours.
Knights Baronets and Bannorets.
Serjeants at Law.
The Kings Serjeants.
Two Heraulds.
Judges of the Exchequer.
Judges of both Benches.
Chief Juſtice of the Pleas and chief Baron.
Chief Juſtice of the Kings Bench and Maſter of the Roll.
Younger Sons of Noblemen.
Treaſurer of the Kings Chamber.
Knights of the Bath.
Eldeſt Sons of Noblemen.
Knights of the Privy Counſel.
Knights of the Garter.
Principal Secretary.
Treaſurer and Comptroler of the Houſe.
Two Heraulds.
Barons.
Two Heraulds.
Biſhops.
The Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, Prelate of the Garter.
Biſhop of *London*, *Durham*, and Lord Chancellour to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, go next before the Archbiſhop by Act of Parliament.
Viſcounts.
Two Heraulds.

Earles.
Herauld King at Armes.
Marqueſſes.
Dukes.
Lord Chancelour.
Arch-Biſhops.
Clarenceaux King at Armes.
Two Serjeants at Armes.
Garter with the chief Gentleman.
Uſher at his right hand.
The Earle Marſhal.
Great Chamberlain and Steward of the Houſe.
The King in a Chair carried.
Four Eſquires and Footmen in rich Coats.
Pentioners with Partiſans ranked on each ſide.
Maſter of the Horſe leading a ſpare Horſe.
Vice-Chamberlain.

Who are to be admitted Gentlemen,

In Eccleſiaſtical.

Vicars Generals.
Guardians of Spirit.
Deans of Cathedrals.
Arch Deacons.
Chancellors.
Treaſurers.
Chaunters.
Doctors.
Provoſts.
Deans.
Governours of Colledges.

In Military.

The high Conſtable.
Lieutenant General.
Marſhal.
Admiral.
Major General.
Quartermaſter General.
Treaſurer.
Guardians of Fronteers.
Grand Eſquires
Mr. of Artillery.
Collonels.
Serjeant Major.
Captain and all that receive Commiſſion.

In Civil State.

The Chancelor.
Preſident.
Treaſurer.
Judges.
Juſtices.
Chief Officer of the Palace Royal.
Secretary of State.
Mayors.
Provoſts.
Bayliffs of incorporate Towns and Cities.

Of Doctors.

The Doctor of Divinity is to be preferred next the Knight
The Doctor of Law next.
The Doctor of Physick next.
To these professions, is admitted the bearing of armes; but the Herauld ought to have a special care and regard in the designment. Gentility obtained by learning is honorable.

Professions not Gentlemen.

1. *Villiny* which is the Countreyman.
2. Shop-keepers commonly named Merchants, whose condition of life is ungentile, in regard of the doubleness of their tongue, without which they cannot live.
3. Craftsmen.
4. Bondmen.

Seven more, but Laudable.

1. Agriculture.
2. Cloathing.
3. Architecture.

4. Mer

4. Merchandizing beyond Sea:
5. *Armatura*, working of metal.
6. *Ars venatoria*, the art of Hunting.
7. *Theatoria*, the Arts of Playes.

These seven are correspondent to seven Sciences, which may be admitted Gentlemen and bear armes, they are as followeth.

Seven Sciences Gentile, with the Arms they may bear.

Doctor of Physick.

MAy bear *Argent*, about a Laurel Tree a Serpent inwrapped.

The Orator.

May bear *Azure* on a chief gules three Roſes *Or*

The Mathematician.

May bear *Azure* a Globe *Or*

Geomi-

Geometrician.

May bear *Vert*, a Carpenters Square *Argent*,

Astronomer.

May bare *Azure* a Serpent biting his Tail *Or*

Musician.

May have *Vert* a Grashopper *Or*

Poet.

May bear *Azure*, a Swan proper.

Precedencies of Kings and Kingdoms.

GReat debates have been concerning the preheminance of Kings and Kingdoms.

How

How their Embassadors and Bishops were placed at the Council of Constance, is as followeth.

1. First was placed the German ranck, to whom was united *Bohemia*, *Hungaria*, *Polonia*, *Dalmatia*, *Gretia*, and *Croatia*.

2. The French had place alone as a Nation absolute.

3. Next was the English, to whom was united *Scotland*, *Norway*, *Denmark*, *Sweeden*, and *Cyprus*.

4. Then the Italians, who had all the Kingdoms subject to *Rome*, as *Scicily*, *Naples*, &c.

5. Lastly, the Spaniards who were there hardly allowed a Nation, but in the end to be the fifth and last, to whom were joyned *Castilia*, *Arragon*, *Majorca*, *Navarra*, *Portugal*, and *Granado*.

Officers of State how to take place.

THose of the Crown are to precede and take place of all other Nobility that are not (except of the Blood Royal.

Of the Crown are

Lord Chancelor.

Lord

Lord Treasurer.
Lord President of the privy Councel
Lord Privy Seal.

These six are next. If he be a Baron to sit above all Barons, or an Earle above all Earls, as,

1. Lord great Chamberlain of *England.*
2. Lord high Constable of *England.*
3. Lord Marshal of *England.*
4. Lord Admiral of *England.*
5. Lord great Master or Steward of the Kings House.
6. Lord Chamberlain of the Kings House.

The principal Secretary, if a Baron, above all Barons.

How Gentlemen of a Civil or Military State are to take place.

Dukes, Marquesses, Earles, Viscounts, and Barons, are to take their places according to the antiquity of their Title, and their Ancestors Creation, and their Wives accordingly.

A Dukes eldest Son takes place as a Marquess, but beneath him his Wife, beneath a Marchioness; if she be the Daughter and Heir of a Duke, she shall go before all Dukes eldest Sons Wives, but beneath a Marchioness.

The

The youngeſt Sons of Dukes are in equal degree with an Earle, but to go beneath him.

So the eldeſt Sonne of a Marqneſs, as an Earle, and the younger as Viſcounts, their Ladies and Siſters to take place accordingly.

An Earles eldeſt Son takes place as a younger Viſcount, and a younger as a Baron, their Wives and Siſters accordingly.

Viſcounts eldeſt Sons, as Barons, and their youngeſt Sons to take place with Barons eldeſt Sons, above all Knights.

Taking of place from a Slave to a Baron.

Rom. 12. v. 10.

AS men here in *England* do and ought to precede and take place is as followeth.

Workmen and Labourers of no ſubſtance are to precede a Bondman.

Maſons before Workmen.

Watermen and Ferrymen before Maſons.

Fiſhermen before Watermen.

Marriners and Sea Souldiers before Fiſhermen.

Victuallers, Retailers of wares, and Chapmen, before them.

Artificers occupied in Arts either neceſſary or pleaſing, before Victuallers, *&c.*

Husbandmen, whose endeavours are imployed about the fruits of the Earth before Artificers.

A Gentleman is to precede a Husbandman, a Gentleman that has Title shall go before others, as a Doctor, being a Gentleman, before others.

A Gentleman Graduate before a graduate *tantum*.

A Gentleman qualified with learning and vertue is before a Gentleman rich onely.

A Gentleman advanced for vertue shall be preferred before a Gentleman by Office.

An Esquire by Office is to precede a Gentleman.

An Esquire by creation to precede him.

An Esquire by Birth him.

A Knight Batchelor is to go before an Esquire.

A Baronet before a Knight.

A Knight Bannorer before him.

A Baron before him.

If a man of wealth, as a Merchant, &c. purchase a Barony, he ought not to have place amongst Barons.

A Father that hath a Son that beareth Office shall give place to his Son in publick meeting, except in private.

Between two equals, he that is in his own Jurisdiction shall precede.

A

A Citizen of a chief City is to take place of a Citizen of a meaner City in any place indifferent, unless in their own precincts.

Inferior Justices, Collonels, Captains in the Field, are to precede Captains of particular Castles, Judges in Towns Corporate, where no action is triable above 15 l. The first are right Worshipful, the second only Worshipful.

Judges, Governours, or Lieutenants Generals of Provinces, Cities, &c. are to take place of inferiour Justices, Collonels, &c. These are honourable.

Orders of Knighthood in England *and the Christian World.*

FOr the incouraging of vertuous mindes and generous spirits, Princes and Estates thought good to erect several orders of Knighthood; here in *England* are onely these, *viz.*

1. Knights of the Garter, or St. *George*, whose Ensign is Argent, a plain Cross gules.

This Order was instituted by *Edward* the Third, after a return from the Wars against the French and Scots with victory; but others affirm it was from the Kings wearing the Countess of *Salisburyes* Garter, which

caused jealousie in the Queen: whereupon the Motto is risen, *Honi soit qui male pense.* But that fable may probably be risen by the French to abate the honour of the Victory.

The Patron of this Order is St. *George*, the Sovereign, the King, the number 26.

The Officers, Bishop of *Winchester*, a Chancelor, Register, a King at Arms, called Garter, and an Usher called the Black Rod.

Knight of the Bath.

The Creation of the Knight of the Bath is with much Ceremony, Sir *William Seager* fully declares it in his Book.

The Title is very ancient, for Sir *Albane* a Brittain was at *Rome*, by *Diocletian* the Emperour, made Knight of the Bath.

They are distinguished by wearing a red Ribband cross the left shoulder, as the Knights of the Garter are by wearing a blue one.

Knights of the Round Table.

This Order was most noble in the world heretofore: it was erected here in *England* by King *Arthur*: their place of convention was at *Winchester*, where they had their round Table at the Feast of Pentecost: But others are

are of opinion it was at *Windsor*, which was built by King *Arthur*. They remain at *Windsor*.

Orders of Knighthood in Forreign Parts.

Knight, of the Toizon or Golden Fleece.

THis Order was instituted by *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, *Anno* 1429. Being moved thereunto with a zeal he had to conquer the Holy Land. He elected for Patron St. *Andrew*.

Knights of St. Michael.

This Order was erected by *Lewis* the 11th. French King, 1469. The reason that moved him to this Order (as is reported) was the memory of an apparition of St. *Michael* upon the Bridge of *Orleance*, when it was besieged by the English.

Knights of the Annuntiation.

This order was about the same time also begun by *Amedo* Count of *Savoy*, in memory of *Amedo* the first Earl, who valourously defended the Island of the Roads against the Turks, and won

he Armes from them, which is now borne by the Dukes of *Savoy*, *viz.*, *gu*, a Cross Argent.

Knights of St. Elprit.

This Order was instituted by *Henry* the third, King of *France* and *Poland*, *Anno* 1578. Because on that day which is Penticost the Polands and Lutivanians elected him for their King.

Knights Templers.

This Order was first set out on foot in the Year 1117. By nine Gentlemen who happened to meet in the holy Land. Their first imployment was to secure the way for Pilgrims against Robbers, but afterwards they grew potent all the world over.

Knights of St. James.

It was erected in *Spain*, *Anno* 1030. By certain Spanish Gentlemen that fled to the Mountains, when the Arabians had well near conquered that Nation, who not induring to live under that barbarous government associated, and in time relieved their Nation.

Knights

Knights of St. John *of* Jeruſalem, *now called Knights of* Malta.

It was erected firſt at *Jeruſalem* ſomewhat before the Chriſtians conquered *Jeruſalem*, they had leave of Sarazens to build them a houſe near the Sepulchre of Chriſt, calling it St. *John Baptiſt*. The great Maſter *Reynoldus* commanded all Knights of this Order where-ever diſperſed. Their firſt atchievement was the conquering of the Iſland of *Roads*, which afterwards being loſt, they ſince have remained in the Iſland *Malta*.

Knights of Calatrava.

This Order was begun *Anno* 1130 in imitation of the Order of St. *Jago*: they were ſo named of the Province where they were made and ſettled, where was the Chief Church of the Templers, who being not of power ſufficient to reſiſt the Sarazens, were forced to give place to theſe Knights. Their founder was *Don Sancio* King of *Toledo*.

Knights of the Band.

This Order was firſt erected by *Alphonſo*, King of *Spain*, 1268. The reaſon that moved

the King to name them Knights of the Band, was, he commanded every man of the Order to wear a red Scarf.

Knights of the Order of Alcantara.

Theſe Knights lived in effect under the Order of *Calatrava*; they wear a green Croſs; near unto the City of *Alcantara* they have a Church of great beauty.

Knights of Montelio.

Theſe Knights do wear a red Croſs. Their Order began near about the time that the Knights of *Calatrava* took beginning. They live in *Valentia.*

Knights of Redemption.

Theſe Knights were erected in the Kingdom of *Aragon*, by King *James* who conquered the Iſlands *Mojorca* in the year 1212. Their Office is to redeem Priſoners. The chief Governour remains at *Barcellona.*

Knights Teutonici.

The beginner of this Knighthood was a certain Allmaine; who after the taking of *Jeruſa-*

ruſalem by the Chriſtians; remained there, and kept a liberal houſe for Pilgrims; at laſt they entred into aſſociation: they wore a black Croſs voided with a croſs patonce. None were to be of the order but thoſe of the Dutch Nation. At length *Jeruſalem* being taken by the Sarazens, they returned to *Germany*, where their Order was confirmed by the Emperor.

Knights of St. Mary.

In Pope *Urbane* the 4th's time, certain Gentlemen of *Bologna* and *Modona* deſired of the Pope leave to erect a new Order of Religious Knighthood, which for money they obtained.

Knights of St. Lazero.

Theſe Knights do plead great antiquity, as that they lived in the time of St. *Baſil*. The Emperor *Barbaroſa* gave them great poſſeſſions: The Order was well near extinct, till of late *Pius Quartus* the Pope did revive it, and made a noble Gentleman of *Millan* their great Maſter. They wear a green Croſs.

Knights

Knights of St. Stephano.

In the year 1561, *Cosmo* Duke of *Florence*, living in peaceable estate, erected this order. They wear a red Cross bordered with Gold.

Degrees of Gentlemen.

THe Civil Law has formerly been so severe in preserving this distinction, that the Gentile or Noble were prohibited to marry with the Ungentile or ignoble.

Who are Gentlemen,

1. He is a Gentleman which is one of Ancestry; for certainly the honour atchieved by the Ancestor lives in his Family as his, which ought to oblige them with care to keep that tenderly which there predecessors got so difficultly.

2. A Gentleman of Coat Armour and not of Blood, being made a Gentleman by a Badge from the King of Coat Armour.

3. A Gentleman by atchievement in lawful wars, proclaimed by the King in matters of Religion, or for the Kingdoms good, which is the best.

A

A Gentleman.

In the Saxon language they were called *Ædels*, which signifieth Elder, or Chief; but we have since from the French Borrowed the Roman word *Gentilehome*, which imports men of Nations.

The word *Gentiles* was given to the Northern people during the Government of the Romans over them; they then taking it to be a glory to them, though otherwise meant by the Romans.

The priviledges that belongs to a Gentleman: Read Sir *Will. Seager*.

For the Helmets that belongs to each degree of Gentlemen: Look on *Guillianus*.

And for their Crowns: See *Carter*.

Their degrees in *England* are divided, *viz.*

1. An Esquire.
2. A Knight.
3. A Baron.

These three are esteemed noble; besides there are five which are excellent, to whom belongs Crowns and Coronets: as

1. A Viscount.
2. An Earle.
3. A Marquess.
4. A Duke.

5. A

5. A Prince.

Our gracious King *Charles* the Second has allowed Crowns to Barons.

In Latine he is called *Scutiger*; of these each Knight in times past had two to attend him in Wars, and to bear his Helmet and Shield before him: forasmuch as they did hold certain Lands of him in Scutage, as the Knight did hold of the King by Military service,

This title came not in honorary amongst us till the Reign of *Richard* the Second; though the Title, as to the Office, is far more ancient. The ancient Saxon word is *Scyld-knappa*, which is a Shield Serviture.

Degrees of an Esquire.

1. There is an Esquire by Birth, as the eldest Son of a Knight, and his eldest Sonne successively.

2. By Creation, to whom belongs the silver Spurs, whence they are called white Spurs,

3. By Office; as Serjeants at Law, Sheriffs, *&c.* But to them the Title dyes with them.

A Knight Batchelor.

The word Knight cometh from the Saxon word *Cnight*, which signifieth *puer*, or *servus*.

The French calls them *Chavelers*, the German *Rutter*, both of riding or lusty young men.

Since the Conqueſt, thoſe that held Eſtates to ſerve on horſe-back in the Wars, are by the Lawyers ſtiled *Milites*.

Coming to be a reward and degree of Honour is thought to be in imitation of the Equeſtres Order in *Rome*.

The firſt uſing of Ceremonies at the creating a Knight was done by King *Alfred*, Knighting his Grand-ſon *Ethelſton*; after it grew more preciſe and cuſtomary.

Knights Titles.

1. Knight Bannoret.
2. Knight Baronet.

A Knight Bannoret.

This was anciently an Order in *France*.

At his Creation he is led to the King or General, with his Penon of Arms in his hand

hand and there the Herauld declares his merit, and the King or General causeth the point of his Penon to be rent off, and he returns with Trumpet sounding.

Under the degree of a Knight Bannoret Supporters may not be born.

A Knight Barronet.

This Title was erected by King *James*, for the propagation of a Plantation in *Ulster* in *Ireland*.

It is hereditary, they are to take place before all Knights Batchelors, or Knight of the Bath.

Their Augmentation is on a *Canton Argent* a Seniſter hand *couped gules*.

A Baron.

This word is variouſly interpreted, as from the word *Baria*, which ſignifies grave authority; or *Baro* which in Latine is the ſame with *Vir*, which imports force.

The *Danes* were the firſt which brought in the uſe of this word.

The Saxons called the next to the King *Thane* as *Thane* of ſuch a Caſtle, Town, &c.

A

A Viſcount.

The word in Latine is *Vice Comes*, which is interpreted from the Office of the perſon: he is one to whom an Earle or his Lord committeth his Towns, or Government of a Caſtle.

The title is derived from the ſame Order in *France*, where they were onely ſubſtitutes to Earles, till getting in power, got alſo to have the power honorary and hereditary.

It is the ſame word which is for our Sheriff, and began with us not till about the 18. of *Henry* the Sixth, who then created *John* Lord *Beamont* Viſcount by Letter Patent.

An Earle.

An Earle or Count is called *Comes*: The reaſon for that denomination is uncertain.

The word Earle we had from the Danes from the word *Earlick*, which ſignifieth honourable,

They were ſtiled *Ealdermen*, till *Canutus* time the Dane.

Their Dignity and power heretofore was far more large then now. *Selden* is of opinion they are in Latine called *Comes* of the ſociety the King has with them.

A Marquess.

This word was first used to *Earles* and *Barons*, that were Lord Marches, or Lords of Fronteers, and came afterwards into a Title of special Dignity above an Earle.

The title began in the time of *Richard* the Second.

The French and Germans prefer an Earle before a Marquess, which is preposterous.

A Duke.

The word at first was a title of Office, afterwards honorary, and since hereditary.

The word comes *à Ducendo*, from leading forch an Army Royal: The Saxons called them, *Heriſhog*.

The first we finde in *England* was *Edward* the Black Prince.

A Prince.

In the Saxons time they were called *Clitons*, from *Klutos* in Greek, which is illustrious.

The first that was created in *England* was *Edward*, the eldest Son of *Henry* the 3d.

There are degrees of Nobility, as of Nations, and Cities.

For

For the Ceremonies at the Creating of the aforesaid Gentlemen, read Sir *William Seager* and *Fern.*

And for their priviledges read likewise *Seager* and *Selden.*

Ancient form of Government.

'Tis upon good grounds concluded that the ancient Form of Government was, *viz.* Under the King was substituted ten Dukes, under one Arch-Bishop ten Bishops, under one Duke ten Earles, under an Earle ten Barons, under a Baron ten Chatellanes or Constables, unto whom was committed the keeping of some Castle, or Fort; under every Constable fifty men.

Significations of Charges and Devises in Coats.

A Helmet, signifies Direction and Command.

A side-long Helmet denotes Attention and Obedience.

A Helmet full forward and open fac'd; betokeneth Authority, Direction, and Command.

A Cross, it was first bestowed on such as

had performed, or at least undertaken some service for Christ or Christian profession.

A Chief, signifies a Senator, or honourable Man.

A Pale, denotes the first bearer to have deserved well by some Stratagem of Mining.

A Bend, it signifies the bearer to have been one of the first which mounted upon the enemies wall.

Escutcheon, 'tis ancient bearing. *Burley* in the time of *Richard* the Second bore an Escutcheon.

A Cheveron, it betokeneth to the bearer the atchieving of some business of moment, or the finishing of some chargeable or memorable work.

Saltire, befits rich and covetous people, such as would not willingly go from their substance.

A Bar, may be implied to him whose invention, industry, and labour has so fenced or forfeited the Camp, City, or Fort, that the Enemies thereby receiveth a damage.

A Mascle, In Armory it signifieth the Bearer thereof in a Field *Gules* to have been most prudent and politick in stratagems of War.

A Hart, denotes a man wise and politick, that foreseeth his time, and stands to his own guard honestly, then annoy rashly or wrongfully.

A

A Lion. A Lion in a Field Sables in Armory betokeneth fortitude, a vertue that fighteth in defence of equity.

Salient is honourable for some egregious service done for his Countrey.

Charges and Devises, their significations in Armory.

An Adder. THe bearing of Serpents, Adders or Snakes, denotes the bearer to be very prudent and subtle, which he improves and makes use of to compass his own ends, though never so base.

A Bore. He betokeneth in Heraldry a man of a bold spirit, skilful and politick in War, and one of that resolution that he will dye valorously in the Field, rather then secure himself by ignominious flight.

A Unicorn. He signifieth strength and courage, and likewise denotes a valient Souldier that contemneth death, and rather then he will be compelled to undergo any base servitude or bondage he will lose his life.

A Wolf. This befits them in Parliaments and places of great assembly, who are accustomed to wrangle and shew themselves contentious;

A Sphinx. It denotes a man of a cunning genius, full of inventions, but tyrannical and monstrous in his actings.

Heads, &c. The bearing of the Head (next to the whole bearing) is most honourable; it shews that the owner of such Coat Armour was not forced to stand to the face of his enemy. It betokeneth likewise jurisdiction and justice.

A Goat. This shews that the bearer used more policy then valour in atchieving a Victory, and got his honour by some such means.

A Hedge-Hog. He denotes a man expert in gathering of substance, and one that providently layeth hold upon proffered opportunities.

A Toad. The bearing of Toads doth signifie a hasty chollerick man, that is easily stirred up to anger, whereunto he is naturally prone, proceeding from his Birth.

An Eagle. He signifies in Heraldry true Magnanimity, and fortitude of minde, which never seeks to combate with small ones, but his equal.

Wings of Birds. In Armory betokeneth protection.

Swallow. Denotes one that is industrious, prompt, and ready to dispatch business.

A Stork. Signifies one that is grateful and dutiful children.

An

An Owl. Denotes prudence, vigilance, and watchfulness, and in shows also a melancholly temper, shunning company, and loving solitariness.

A Pandcon. Shews that he that bore him first was such a one as did eagerly persue, vex, and molest poor and silly creatures, and may likewise be taken for speedy performance in any business.

A Cock. Signifieth one that rejoyceth for his Victory.

Military Instruments. Any Military instrument either defensive, or offensive, or other accidents of War is very honourable.

Escallop. 'Tis recorded in the Office of Arms, that the bearing of Escollops signifieth, the first bearer to have been a Commander, who by his vertues and valour had so gained the hearts and love of his Souldiers, and companions in Arms, that they desired much to follow him, even into dangers mouth.

A Moon decressant. This shews a man to do something, whereby he is advanced to honour in his old age.

A Star. A Star denotes the inconstancy of high fortune, and unsure footing of ambitious aspirers, which are famous for a time, but fall headlong from their high hopes.

A Mullet. A Mullet in Heraldry has a

noble signification, it denotes some divine quality bestowed from above, whereby men do shine in vertue, learning, and works of piety.

A Garb or Sheaf. It signifieth plenty, or abundance, and that the first bearer did deserve well for his hospitality.

A Cinquefoil. Denotes a man that masters his affections, and conquers his sences, and one that has overcome his enemy, not onely by valour but wisdom; 'tis ancient bearing.

Shackbolt. It signifies the detaining his Enemy prisoner which he took, also 'tis given to such a brave spirit, who by his prowess can fetch off with strength, or by his charity redeem his fellow Souldier from prison.

A Swan. Denotes a learned man, and one that knows best how to contemn this life, and to dye with resolution and comfort.

A Horse. A Horse signifieth one that vaunteth after victory, and dejected if conquered.

A Turnip. Denotes a man of a good disposition, whose vertuous demeanour flourisheth prosperously, even where envy most abounds.

Conies. The first bearer of this Beast seemed

ed to be very skilful in pyoning, and lucky in undermining and subverting of Cities, &c.

Castles and Towers. The bearing of Castles and Towers shews that the bearer stood carefully upon his guard, though continually assailed with spiritual and corporeal enemies, that ceased not to plot his destruction.

Observe that when the Architecture extendeth it self from one side of the Field, then it must be named a Castle. If Turrited, name how many.

Bridges. The bearing of Bridges and Arches signifies the cares, and patience or stability of men in Magistracy, who must endure the taunts, assaults, and envy of the discontented vulgar.

Squirrel. The bearing of a Squirrel shews that the bearer of this was careful in keeping the love and affection of his followers, and retainers, and is sure they will stick to him in time of need.

Pellican. The Pellican denotes that the bearer was diligent in the education and instructing his Children in learning.

A Peacock. The bearing of this Bird sheweth that the bearer admired himself, though he was of a dirty condition.

Leopard. This Beast shews that the bearer was of a violent spirit, but subtle: and to prevent one bearing of his Superiority for

want of ſtrength, uſed policy for the compaſſing of his ends.

Reremouſe. The bearing of this creature ſhews that the bearer having ſmall means, and weak power, either of nobility or fortune, or yet ſtored with pregnancy of wit, hath nevertheleſs ſtepped up ſo ſuddenly as he ſeems not to be ſupported by the earth, but to be elevated above the ſame.

Panther. This denotes that the bearer was of that ſweet diſpoſition, as that he drew all men to love him.

Dragon. This ſhews that the bearer was of that violent ſpirit, and ſo imperious in his carriage, as that moſt men did fear him.

Elephant. The Elephant ſhews that the bearer was of great ſtrength, but of greater wit, and greateſt ambition.

An *Aſſe.* The Aſſe ſhews that the bearer had, and ought to have much patience.

Camel. This Beaſt denotes that the bearer was obedient and ſwift in the diſpatch of his buſineſs.

A *Bear.* The Bear denotes that the bearer uſed no leſs pollicy then ſtrength in fighting.

A *Dog.* He ſhews that the bearer not only oved his pleaſure abroad, but minded his profit at home.

A *Fox.* Foxes become Lawyers, who when they have done, and well ſpunged their Clients, laugh at them.

A

A *Plough.* The bearing of a Plough with their mechanical instruments of husbandry shews that the bearer by his industry had been beneficial to the Common-wealth.

A *Pickax.* This acquaints the bearer, though of noblest and ancient blood, hath little cause to be proud, if he looks unto the pit whence he was first digged.

A *Square.* This instrument shews that the bearer did nothing rashly, or at adventure, but by moderation and rules in performance.

An *Ape.* The bearing of this Beast shews that the bearer took more delight in ridiculous jeastings then serious actings.

A *Rose.* The bearing of the Rose shews that the bearer injoyed some good, though environed on all sides with evil.

Observe if you see any Beast, Bird, Flower, *&c.* in its proper colour, you must blazon it by no colour, but say proper.

Likewise observe, when you see any quick thing born in Arms, it is most commendable to bear it, according to the most noblest and worthiest action of the Creature; as a Lion passant, a Grayhound running, a Fish nayant, any Fowl volant, *&c.*

The

The Names of the Parties and Nations that Invented Instruments Military and Mechanical, &c. Mentioned in this Book.

Lacedemonians. THey invented the Helmet, as *Herodius* affirmeth.

Moses. Did first ordain Crowns, but *Pliny* ascribes it to *Liber Bacchus.*

Retus and *Acrisius.* They did first devise Shields as they fought together.

Tuscans, Invented Mantles of Estate, Embroidered Gowns, *&c. Tarquinius Superbus* brought their use to *Rome.*

Tyrants against Christians. Invented, as *Fox* sayes, the Saltire, which they used as an Engine to torture, to rend in pieces the Christians.

Dionisius. He invented first the tilling of ground; but *Virgil* sayes it was *Ceres.*

Bellerophon. Found out the riding and reclaiming of Horses.

Dedalus. Was the first inventer of Squares.

Rome. They first used Rings on their fingers, and Male Coats.

A *Nation in Thessaly.* Found out the Barnacle, and other instruments for riding and taming of Horses.

Dedalus. He first found out the Plummet.

La-

Lamech. He first invented Tents.
Moſes. Made use first of Lamps.
Æolus. First found the Sails of Ships.
Epeus. He invented the Ram of *Troy.*
Copias. They first found out the Helm or Rudder of a Ship.

Funerals, and Rules to be obſerved therein.

SPecial heed is to be taken that no indignity be offered to a Mourner; they are by the Herauld to be marſhalled according to their titles and worth.

If an Officer of Armes be preſent, he ought to wear the Kings Coat, to the intent that the defunct may be known to have died honourable in the King, Allegiance without ſpot or infamy.

His Heir (which is the Chief Mourner) is to receive in the preſence of all the Mourners the Coat, Armour, Helme, and Creſt, *&c.* belonging to the defunct, whereof the King at Arms of the Province is to make record, with the defuncts, Match, Iſſue, and deceaſe.

Earles muſt have their great Bannen two Yards. If of the Garter, his Garter inſtead of Compartments. Supporters, Crown, Sword, and Target, Gantlet and Spurs.

Earle

Earle Marſhals orders commanded, Anno 1618.
For Funerals and Fees, &c.

ALL Noblemen, Barronets, Knights, Eſquires, and Gentlemen of eminent place, birth, and quality that ſhall be either ſilently buried in the night, or by day, without attendance of an Officer of Arms, ſhall nevertheleſs immediately after the death and burial of ſuch Defunct return a true certificate of the Matches, iſſues, and times of their deceaſe, with their Armes. For which they are to pay into the Officers of Armes theſe Fees.

	l.	s.	d.
A Gentleman uſing Eſcutcheons	3	6	8
Uſing none	2	0	0
An Eſquire of Coat Armor	6	13	4
A Knight	10	0	0
A Bannoret and Baronet	13	6	8
A Baron or Baroneſs that ought to have a great Banner and Bannerols	20	0	0
A Biſhop	25	0	0
A Viſcount and Viſcounteſs	30	0	0
An Earle or Counteſs	35	0	0
A Marqueſs or Marchioneſs	40	0	0
A Duke and Arch-Biſhop	45	0	0

Which ſaid ſums are to be payed to the Officers at Armes, except it appears the defunct was not worth a 1000l. Then to enter without Fee.

Funer-

Funerals. The proceeding of the Funeral of a Gentleman.

First Children of the Hospital.
Two Conductors.
Poor Men.
Gentlemens Servants in Cloaks.
Gentlemen in Cloaks.
Gentlemen in Gowns.
Aldermen in Black.
The Preacher.
A Penon of his own Arms.
Helme and Crest.
The Coat of Arms.
Chief Mourner.
Two Assistants.
Aldermen not in Black.
Master of the Company if, &c.
Master of the Hospital.
Then all Gentlemen not in black.
Neighbours and others.

Funerals. *The proceedings to it, to a Duke from a Baronet.*

Two Conductors with black Staves.
Servants in Cloaks two and two.
The great Banner by.

Gen.

Gentlemen in Cloaks two and two.
Two Banners by.
Gentlemen in Cloaks two and two.
Steward, Controuler, *&c.*
Herauld.
Miniſters.
Gentlemen bareheaded with the Eſcutcheon.
The Chariot with four Banners carried about it by Gentlemen of Kindred.
Four Footmen bareheaded.
Mourners next of Kindred two and two.
The Neighbours.

England *when firſt Inhabited, by whom, how and why named; its Governments, &c.*

BEroſus ſaith that *Samothes* (called alſo *Meſech*, brother to *Gomer*, the ſixth Son of *Japhet* the Son of *Noah* came into this Land about 252. years after the Flood 3692 years paſt, and called it *Samothea*; in which name it continued until *Albion* the Son of *Neptune* (who deſcended of *Cham*) entred the ſame, and named it *Albion*. This *Albion* reigned about 562. years after the Flood, in the year of the worlds creation, 2219. and 3370. years ſince. It continued in the name of *Albion* 608 years, until *Brutus Julius* arrived, who conquer-

quered the same *Anno mundi*, 2828. and 2764. years since he changed the name of it into *Brittain*.

It is at this day called *England*, from the *Angli*, with which inhabited part of *Germany*. *Ptolomy* calleth them *Angeli* in the Heptarchy. They inhabited *Cambridgeshire*, *Isle of Ely*, *Norfolk*, and *Suffolk*, long named *East Anglia*.

These Angles and Saxons, *Anno Dom.* 620. having driven the Brittons into *Wales* and *Cornwal*, &c. In some time after *Egbert* having reduced the Heptarchy into a Monarchy, and ruling absolute, called it *England*, from his own Countrey in *Germany*.

The former Heptarchy of seven Kingdoms, now a Monarchy, was divided into Provinces, Shieres, and Counties, by *Aluredus*, brother to *Etheldred*, who reigned *Anno Dom.* 872. *Wales* was divided by *Henry* the 8th.

The Shires were divided into parts or hundreds, in every of which was contained ten Tythings, containing ten men. The Officer of this Tything the Saxons called *Tethingman*, we Tythingman. In some places they are called Headboroughs. Ten of these Tythings yielded a hundred men: the number now is uncertain. *York-shire* is divided into Ridings. And in *Kent* they have Wapentaches instead of

of Tythings, which took that name from viewing of Weapons.

The word Shiere cometh of the Saxon word *Scyran*, which signifieth to cut, or divide. Every one of these Shieres in times past was governed *per Comitem*, whom we call Earle, *Quasi præfectus regius*; therefore it took the name of a County, *à Comite*. Of latter time, and still is chosen yearly in every County, an Officer by the King, which in Latine is named *Vice comes*, as one appointed in the Earles stead. We call him Sheriff, the Saxons called him *Scyregegrapa*, which is as much as an Officer to collect Rents and Revenues under, and for another.

The Heraulds Duty.

THe giving of Coats of Arms belongeth to the Prince, or else licensed by his Letters Pattents, the Herauld onely deviseth, in which Device he ought to have these considerations to the party that is to have Arms, and to give such Coats as suits with the parties qualifications, *viz.*

1. He is to enquire whether he that shall bear them desires it, and honours Gentility, and will keep them from dishonour.

2. Whether he be able to declare his pedegree.

3. He

3. He much ſearch for his pedigree, and ſee whether in right he may bear, and whether his Anceſtors were Gentlemen, and to give the ſame with augmentation, which is a congruent difference.

4. His condition, whether clean of life, juſt in promiſe; whether cunning in all, or any one of the liberal Sciences, or in Divinity, Philoſophy, *&c.*

5. Of whom he had praiſe of good works done, or of acts performed, whether of men of wit or women.

6. To whom he had done ſervice, either to King, Prince, *&c.* And what ſervice.

7. How he had ſerved, whether in War, or as an Embaſſador, or as a Counſellor at Carpet.

There are likewiſe ſeveral things belongs to the Herauld, as to be ready in his apparel, at all Coronations to be expert, in betrothing of Princes, and not to diſcloſe the ſecrets of Ladies. There are many ſecrets in Heraudry which they ought not to diſcloſe.

It is to be conceived, that in Charges the bearer hath his own device, and ſometime Coats of Devices.

Coats of Armes were invented

1. To adorn and honour the Family.
2. To ſhew him more worthy then others.
3. To differ out the ſeveral Lines and Iſſues.

Heraulds of Armes were first instituted by *Ascanius*, and renewed by King *Numa*; they were called *Feciales*.

Sirnames agreeing with Charges in Coat Armor.

IT is objected, that when Armes are born consonant to the name, it doth note newnes of Gentry, or else that the Herauld knew no special desert in the person, that he might thereof trick him something in Device to signifie so much, and therefore the Signs are set down as agree most aptly with the name.

'Tis answered, That of the like Coat there be many in this Land of notable antiquity, it extendeth the glory of his name.

Hugh the first Earle of *Chester* was named *De Lonpe*, because he bore a Wolfes head in his Shield.

So of Lord *Roch*, *Lucy*, and many others.

Sirnames ending in *Fitz.* were Normans.

They whose names end in *Sone* are either Saxons, Picts, or Scots originally.

Nine Precious Stones used in Blazoning for Nobility, and their vertues.

1 *Topas*, *which is for Yellow.*

THis Stone swageth wrath, sorrow, and evil thoughts, and helpeth the wearer thereof of Frenzy, and sudden death.

2. *Pearle. And is for Argent.*

The Pearle hath vertue confortative, and is restorative, and is food to man. *Josephus* reporteth, that when *Jerusalem* was besieged by *Titus*, the Jews lived long upon Pearle.

3. *Ruby. For red.*

'Tis a Stone of Dignity, and of the kinde of Carbuncles. This stone neither fire wasteth, nor changeth his colour. This was one of the precious Stones that was set in the breast lap of *Aaron*.

4. *Saphire. And is for Blue.*

This Stone accords people in strife, and abates extream heat of burning Feavers, bound to the pulse it helpeth against melancholly, and stayeth bleeding that cometh of anguish, and is a remedy against venome, and preserveth the sight.

5. *Diamond. And is for black.*

This Stone will not be daunted, it warneth the wearer thereof to eschew venome; it withstandeth Witchcraft, and born on the left shoulder hath vertue against chiding, and strife of enemies.

6. *Emraud. And is for Green.*

This stone comforteth the vital spirits, it comforteth the sight, whereby the heart receiveth joy: also it represseth motions of lust, and helpeth against illusions; it increaseth riches, and prevaileth in play likewise; it ceaseth tempest, and stencheth Blood.

7. *Amatist.*

This Stone is an enemy to Drunkennes, and giddy brains; it causeth a man to have a good forecast, and a quick minde, removeth idle thoughts, and increaseth good understanding.

8. *Jacinth.*

It putteth away sorrow, and increaseth mirth; being bound next unto the skin of either man or woman, putteth away pestilent aire, and giveth strength to the members.

9. *Sardonax.*

This stone putteth away Letchery, and imbraceth chastity.

The

The price of Gold, Pearle, and Diamonds, &c.

Of Gold.

BArbary Gold, as Chickens, &c.	l.	s.	d.
The ounce is	3	12	0
The penny weight	0	3	7
The Kings Coin	3	6	8
The penny weight	0	3	4

French Crowns, Flemish Crowns, Spanish Pistolets, and our own Coin is the same goodness.

Spanish Silver.

Being Silver *per* ounce is worth *per* ounce

	0	5	3

Saffron Gold which is a baser coine, and little used in trading is worth the ounce

	3	0	0

There is a little Coin about the bigness of a French Crown, worth by the ounce but

	2	0	0

Price of Pearl.

One grain	0	0	6
Two Grains	0	1	0
Three Grains	0	2	0
Four Grains	0	4	0
Five Grains	0	6	0
Six Grains	0	8	0
Seven Grains	0	10	0
Eight Grains	0	12	0

For	l.	s.	d.
Two Caracks	2	0	0
Three Caracks	5	0	0
Four Caracks	7	0	0
Five Caracks	10	0	0
Six Caracks	20	0	0
Seven Caracks	40	0	0
Eight Caracks	50	0	0

'Tis to be understood they must be fair and clear.

For a Pearle of seven or eight grains, if any of that bigness) is worth 500 0 0

Price of Diamonds.

If fair and clear without blemish, one Grain is worth	1	10	0
Two Grains	3	0	0
Three Grains	6	0	0
Four Grains	10	0	0
Five Grains	15	0	0
Six Grains	20	0	0
Eight Grains	40	0	0

An Explanation of difficult Words used in Heraldry.

A.

Argent. White
Azure. Blue
Annulet. A Ring of a Maile Coat

Bla

B.

Blazoning. Expreſſing
Bevile. Broken, or a Carpenters Square moving upon a Joynt
Billet. A piece of paper folded like a Letter
Buttone.

C.

Cheveron. A Barge couple.
Coſt. A Rib
Canton. A Corner
Cheque. Compoſition
Crenelle, Dented or notched
Chaplet. A Garland
Componed. Compounded
Couped. Cut off

D.

Dannce. Dented or notched more deep,
Delf. A pit or den.
Diſplayed. Wings abroad.

E.

Eſchucheon. A Shield
Eraſed. Rended, or torn
Ean. Water.

F.

Feſſe. A Girdle
Fillet. That which women wear in making up their hair,
Flaſque. A Bow bent
Files. Plaits of Garments
Flanch. Flanck of a man.

Fussils. Skins of yarn on slippers
Forme. Broad
Fitchee. Sharp to fasten
Frinbrated. Hemmed

G.

Gules. Red
Gerone. The Lap, or the space between the Thigh, which we call Gróine
Gussets. Belonging to shifts
Gaborated. Cut in morsels
Gore. Belonging to womens Smocks
Gemmews. Twins
Gutte. Drops

H.

Humet. *Guillianus* calls it a Table. *Foswel* a Coffin

I.

Invected. Carried in
Ingrailed. Entred or gone in
Indented. Full of Teeth.

L.

Lambeaux. Plaits of a Garment
Lermes. Tears

M

Mascle. A marsh of a net
Mullet. A Meotor or Star

N.

Nombrel. The Navel
Nowed. Folded or knotted

O.

Or. Yellow *Orle,*

Orle. A pillow
Ogresses. Pellets of Guns

P.

Purpure. Much red and a little black
Pile. A Wedge
Purflu. A border of Furrs
Paronce. A Crutch
Patte. Broad
Poix. Pitch

S.

Sable. Black
Sanguine. Of the colour of blood
Saltire. An instrument to scale Walls
Shaporne. A Hood
Scarpe. A Scarf.

T.

Tenne. Red and yellow
Torteaux. A Cake

V.

Vert. Green
Verday. Of Flowers
Voider. A Looking-glass
Verfied. Turned up-side down

An account of several Cities, Castles, and other notable places, when they were built, by whom, and in what Year, before and after Christs Nativity; besides things of Antiquity observable.

London.

Brute after a long and weary journey with his Trojans arrived in this Island; and as the common received opinion is, builded *London*, and named it *New Troy*. The first building lay joyning to *Thames*, from the *Tower* to *White Fryers*. It was first begun to be built in the year before Christ, one thousand, one hundred and eight.

York.

York nine hundred eighty seven years before Christ was builded by *Ebrank*, then King of *Brittain*, and was first named *Kairbranck*; he builded *Edenborough*.

Cas-

Carliſle.

It was by King *Leil*, in the year before Chriſt nine hundred and ſeventeen, builded.

Bath.

Bath was builded by King *Bladud*, eight hundred ſixty three years before Chriſt; the ſaid King had long ſtudied at *Athens*, and brought Philoſophers to keep School here in *Brittain*.

Leiceſter.

That City was builded by King *Laire* eight hundred forty four years before Chriſt.

Billingſgate in London.

King *Belinus* four hundred and one year before Chriſt made it a Haven, and called it *Billingsgate*.

Grantham.

It was builded by King *Gorbamanus*, three hundred and three years before Chriſt.

Ludgate.

King *Lud* ſeventy years before Chriſt buil-

ded

ded *Ludgate*, and builded much on the west part of *London*.

Julius Cæsar.

In the said King *Luds* reign, and fifty four years before Christ, he entred this Island.

Jesus Christ Born.

Cunobelinus reigned here in *Brittain* when Christ was born.

Southampton.

Was so named in respect of one *Hamon* a Roman, slain and thrown into the Sea there by *Aviragus*, then King of the Brittans, forty four years after Christs Nativity.

Colchester.

Coilus one hundred twenty four years after Christs Nativity builded it.

Lucius the first Christian King.

One hundrrd seventy nine years after Christs Nativity *Lucius* King here in *Brittain*, became a Christian, and was the first Christian King in the world.

Stone-

Stonehedge, being the great Stones erected on Salisbury *Plains.*

Aurelius Ambrosius, King of the Brittans, four hundred sixty six years after Christ erected that Monument over the bodies of the Brittish Nobility there slain (and buried) where they met in a treaty with the Saxons, and were massacred traiterously by them.

University of Oxford.

Eight hundred seventy two years after Christs Nativity, *Alfred* a Saxon King here ordained common Schools of divers Sciences at *Oxford.*

Hertford and Witham in Essex.

In the year nine hundred, *Edward*, sirnamed *Senior*, King of the West Saxons builded *Hertford*, and another Town at *Witham* in *Essex.*

Worcester.

By means of King *Edgars* erecting a Monastery there it became a place of note; it was nine hundred fifty nine years after Christ.

Leeds

Leeds Castle.

Crenekyn, a noble man in King *William* the Conquerors Reign, builded that Castle.

Oxford Castle.

In the year of Christ, one thousand seventy one, *Robert de Olley* a Nobleman, that came in with *William* the Conqueror, builded it.

Durham Castle.

In the year of Christ one thousand seventy five, King *William* the Conqueror caused that Castle to be built.

Carlisle Castle and Town.

The Town was re-builded by King *William Rufus*, after it was destroyed by the Danes; he likewise builded the Castle there.

New Castle upon Tine.

Was likewise builded by King *William Rufus*, in the year of Christ one thousand ninety one.

West-

Westminster Hall.

It was builded by King *William Rufus*, in the year of Christ one thousand ninety nine.

Bristol Castle and Cardiffe.

Was builded by *Robert*, *Bastard* Sonne to *Henry* the first, who likewise builded *Cardiffe*.

The Temple in London.

Hereclius Patriarch of *Jerusalem* coming to King *Henry* the Second for aid against the Turks, dedicated the Temple then new builded.

The first Mayor and Sheriffs in London.

In the year of Christ one thousand one hundred and ninety, the Citizens of *London* obtained to be governed by two Bayliffs, or Sheriffs, and a Mayor.

Tower Ditch, and the outer Wall of the Tower of London.

In the Reign of *Richard* the first, *William* bishop of *Ely* builded the said Wall, and made the said Ditche. *May-*

Mayors of London *Yearly choſen.*

In the Reign of King *John*, and in the year of Chriſt one thouſand two hundred and eight was granted to the Citizens of *London* by Letters Patents, that they ſhould yearly chooſe a Mayor.

London Bridge.

The ſame year London Bridge was finiſhed of Stone, it was before of Timber.

Chartly and Beſten Caſtles.

Theſe Caſtles were builded by *Ralph* Earle of *Cheſter*, in King *Henry* the Third's Reign, and in the year of Chriſt one thouſand two hundred and twenty.

Flint Caſtle.

It was built by *Edward* the Firſt in the year of Chriſt one thouſand two hundred ſeventy five.

Guild-Hall in London.

Was built in the Reign of *Henry* the fourth, and in the year of Chriſt one thouſand four hun-

hundred and eleven. Sir *Thomas Knowles*, Mayor.

Newgate in London.

In the Reign of *Henry* the sixth, the Executors of *William Whittington* builded *Newgate*.

First payment of Custome.

By a Parliament in the year of Christ one thousand four hundred twenty five, and in the Reign of *Henry* the sixth, was granted to the King one shilling a pound of all Merchandize brought in or carried out of *England*, and three shillings of every tun of Wine, which was called Tunnage and Poundage.

Royal Exchange, London.

Was builded by Sir *Thomas Gresham* in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*.

University of Cambridge.

Cambridge as 'tis affirmed was first frequented with Philosophers and Astronomers procured from *Athens* in the Reign of *Gurguntius* King of *Brittain*, and before the birth of Christ three hundred seventy five years.

Of other Cities, &c.

Other Cities and Towns now considerable in *England* not here mentioned, had their beginning by means of some Cathedral Monastery or Abbey there built, which moved and drew people to inhabit near to it; as *Salisbury* by reason of a Cathedral there built, and a Bishoprick there erected, came to the perfection as now it is; and *Exeter* in regard of a Monckery anciently being there where now the Cathedral stands; people after their being converted to the Christian Religion endeavoured to live and inhabit as near the said Monckery as they could: It was walled round by King *Athelstane*. The Castle is of a great antiquity.

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